



Jammu & Kashmir

Sub-Inspector

Jammu and Kashmir Services Selection Board (JKSSB)

Volume - 1

General Awareness



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CHAPTER

Establishment of British Rule in India

Arrival of Europeans in India

1. Portuguese

Important Personalities

Vasco Da Gama	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Arrived at Calicut in May 1498Received permission to establish business by King Zamorin of CalicutAt Cannanore, he set up a trading factory.
Pedro Alvarez Cabral	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Established first European factory in India in 1500 at CalicutSuccessfully retaliated Arab attack on PortugueseBombarded Calicut and made advantageous treaties with rulers of Cochin and Cannanore
Francisco De Almeida	<ul style="list-style-type: none">In 1505, Francisco De Almeida tried to consolidate the position of Portuguese in India.He built fortresses at Anjadiva, Cochin, Cannanore and Kilwa.Vision: to make the Portuguese the master of the Indian Ocean. His policy was k/a the Blue Water Policy and cartaze system.
Alfonso de Albuquerque	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Real founder of the Portuguese power in India.Introduced a permit system for other ships.Acquired Goa in 1510 and Goa became "the first bit of Indian territory to be under the Europeans since the time of Alexander the Great".Encouraged Portuguese men to take local wives and stressed the abolition of sati

Portuguese Establishments in India

- Occupied **regions around the coast of Goa from Mumbai to Daman and Diu and then to Gujarat**, they controlled four important ports and towns and villages.
- Established **military posts and settlements** on the east coast at **San Thome (in Chennai)** and **Nagapattinam (in Andhra)**.
- Imperial farman circa 1579** made them settle near **Satgaon in Bengal** for trading activities.

Portuguese Policies in India

- Monopolised the manufacture of salt**,
- Built a **custom house** and started **levying a duty on tobacco**.
- Started **slave trade**, purchased Hindu and Muslim children and converted to Christianity.
- Religious Policy of the Portuguese**
 - Zeal to **promote Christianity**.
 - Intolerant** toward Muslim and Hindu religions.

2. Dutch

- In 1596, **Cornelis de Houtman** → **first Dutchman to reach Sumatra and Bantam**.
- In 1602, many trading companies amalgamated → **EIC of the Netherlands**.
- Company was **empowered to carry out war, conclude treaties, to take possession of territory and to erect fortresses**.

Dutch Settlements in India

- First factory in Masulipatnam (in Andhra) in 1605**.
- In 1609 opened a **factory in Pulicat**, north of Madras.
- Other principal factories at **Surat (1616), Bimlipatam (1641), Karaikal (1645), Chinsurah (1653), Baranagar, Kasimbazar (near Murshidabad), Balasore, Patna, Nagapatam (1658), Cochin (1663)**.

Trade under Dutch in India

- Manufactured:**
 - Indigo:** the Yamuna valley and Central India,
 - textiles and silk:** Bengal, Gujarat and the Coromandel,
 - Saltpeter:** Bihar
 - Opium and rice:** the Ganga valley.
- Monopolized trade in black pepper and spices**.
- In the **Third Anglo-Dutch War (1672-74)** English ships were captured in Bay of Bengal by Dutch forces → retaliation by the English → defeat of the Dutch in the **battle of Hooghly (1759)**.
- Battle of Colachel (1741)** b/w Dutch and the **king of Travancore Marthanda Varma** leading to complete rout of Dutch power in the Malabar region.
- Anglo-Dutch Treaty (1814):**
 - Facilitated the **restoration of Dutch Coromandel and Dutch Bengal to Dutch rule**
 - Anglo-Dutch Treaty (1824)** returned these places to **British**

3. British

- **Factors contributed:**
 - **Charter of Queen Elizabeth I** → Francis Drake's voyage the world in **1580**
 - **English victory over the Spanish Armada in 1588**
- **On December 31, 1600, Queen Elizabeth I** issued a charter with **rights of exclusive trading** to the company named the '**Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies**'.
- Initially, a **monopoly of 15 years** was granted, extended indefinitely in **May 1609**

Expansion of the English Company

a. Expansion in West and South

1609	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Captain Hawkins arrived at Jahangir court to establish a factory at Surat but failed● Faced opposition from the Portuguese● Left Agra in November 1611.
1611	Started trading at Masulipatnam and later established a factory in 1616.
1612	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Captain Thomas Best defeated the Portuguese in the sea off Surat;● Received permission from Jahangir to establish a factory at Surat under Thomas Aldworth in 1613.
1615	Sir Thomas Roe , an accredited ambassador of James I, came to the court of Jahangir, staying there till February 1619.
1632	Received ' Golden Farman ' issued by the Sultan of Golconda
1662	Bombay had been gifted to King Charles II by the King of Portugal as a dowry when Charles married the Portuguese princess Catherine.
1687	The seat of the Western Presidency shifted from Surat to Bombay

b. Expansion in Bengal

- **Shah Shuja, the subahdar of Bengal in 1651**, allowed the **English to trade in Bengal** in return for an annual payment of Rs 3,000, in lieu of all duties.
- **Factories in Bengal: Hooghly (1651)**, Kasimbazar, Patna and Rajmahal.
- **William Hedges**, the first governor of the Company in Bengal, **appealed to Shayista Khan**, the Mughal governor of Bengal in **August 1682, for redressal of the grievance.**
 - Resulted in **hostilities b/w the English and the Mughals.**
- The English captured the **imperial forts at Thana** (modern Garden Reach) and **raided Hijli in east Midnapur** and the **Mughal fortifications at Balasore.**

- English bought the **zamindari of the three villages of Sutanuti, Gobindapur and Kalikata (Kalighat)** from their owners on payment of Rs 1,200.
- Established **Fort William in 1700**,
 - **Seat of the eastern presidency** (Calcutta)
 - First President: **Sir Charles Eyre**

Farrukhsiyar's Farmans

- In 1715, **John Surman** secured **farmans** from **Farrukhsiyar**, giving the Company **privileges in Bengal, Gujarat and Hyderabad.**
- **Magna Carta of the Company** and its terms were:
 - **In Bengal:**
 - **Imports and exports were exempted** from additional customs duties in Bengal, accepting the annual payment of 3,000 rupees as settled earlier.
 - **Permitted to issue dastaks** for the transportation of such goods.
 - **Permitted to rent more lands** around Calcutta.
 - **In Hyderabad**, the **privilege of duty-free trade** and **paying rent only for Madras.**
 - **In Surat**, for an annual payment of 10,000 rupees, **exempted from levy of all duties.**
 - Coins of the **Company minted in Bombay.**

4. French

- **Last Europeans to come to India to trade.**
- **Louis XIV**, the king's famous minister Colbert laid the foundation of the **Compagnie des Indes Orientales (French EIC) in 1664.**
- Granted a **50-year monopoly on French trade** in the Indian and Pacific Oceans.
- In **1667, Francois Caron** headed an expedition to India, setting up a **factory in Surat.**
- **Mercara**, a Persian who accompanied Caron, **founded another French factory in Masulipatnam in 1669** after obtaining a patent from the **Sultan of Golconda.**
- In **1673**, French obtained permission from **Shaista Khan**, Mughal Subahdar of Bengal, to establish a **township at Chandernagore near Calcutta.**
- In 1673, **Sher Khan Lodi**, the governor of Valikandapuram (under the Bijapur Sultan), granted **Francois Martin**, the director of the Masulipatnam factory, a site for a settlement.
- **In 1674, Pondicherry was founded**, and **Francois Martin** became **French governor.**
- Established its factories in coastal regions of India.
- Important trading Centers: **Mahe, Karaikal, Balasore and Qasim Bazar**
- **Dutch captured Pondicherry in 1693.**
- **Treaty of Ryswick** concluded in **September 1697** and **restored Pondicherry** to the French

5. Danes (Denmark)

- In 1616, the Danish EIC was founded.
- In 1620, a factory at **Tranquebar** (Tanjore) was established.

- **Principal settlement:** at **Serampore near Calcutta**.
- **Danish factories** were sold to **British** in 1845.
- Danes are better **known** for their **missionary activities** than for commerce.

Carnatic Wars

<p>First Carnatic War (1740-48)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of the Anglo-French War in Europe caused by the Austrian War of Succession. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ English navy under Barnet seized French ships to provoke France. ◦ Admiral La Bourdonnais, French governor of Mauritius, retaliated by seizing Madras in 1746 with the help of the fleet from Mauritius. • Ended in 1748 with Treaty of Aix-La Chapelle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Madras was handed back to the English, and the French got territories in North America. • Remembered for the Battle of St. Thome (in Madras) fought b/w the French forces and the forces of Anwar-ud-din, the Nawab of Carnatic, to whom the English appealed for help.
<p>Second Carnatic War (1749-54)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dupleix, the French governor → sought to increase his power and French political influence in southern India • Hyderabad → After the death of Nizam-ul-Mulk → civil war b/w Nasir Jang (son) and Muzaffar Jang (grandson) <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Nasir Jang Musafar Jang</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Claimed the Throne of Hyderabad</div> </div> </div> • Carnatic → Anwar-ud-din Khan vs Chanda Sahib. <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Anwaruddin Khan Chandha Sahib</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Claimed the Throne of Carnatic</div> </div> </div> • French supported Muzaffar Jang and Chanda Sahib while English sided Nasir Jang and Anwar-ud-din. <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Dupleix + Chandha Sahib + Musafar Jang</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Battle of Ambur 1749</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Defeated and killed anwar-ud-din khan and made the Chandha Sahib the Nawab of Carnatic</div> </div> </div> • War ended with the Treaty of Pondicherry in 1754
<p>Third Carnatic War (1758-63)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Europe, when Austria wanted to recover Silesia in 1756, the Seven Years' War (1756-63) started. • In 1758, the French army under Count de Lally captured the English forts of St. David and Vizianagaram in India in 1758. • Battle of Wandiwash- decisive battle of Third Carnatic War → English (victorious) in 1760 at Wandiwash (or Vandavasi) in Tamil Nadu. <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">General Eyer Coote headed British Forces</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Battle of Wandiwash</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Count de Lally headed French forces which lost the battle</div> </div> </div> • Treaty of Peace of Paris (1763): french allowed to use their settlements for commercial purposes only and banned fortification

Bengal

Nawabs of Bengal and the British

- **Murshid Quli Khan** was appointed as the **Diwan of Bengal** by **Aurangzeb**.
- **Shujauddin Khan** annexed **Suba of Bihar** to become a part of Bengal.
- **Sarfaraz Khan** took the title of **Alam-ud—daula Haider Jung**.

- **Alivardi Khan** nominated **Siraj-ud-daula** as his successor.
- **Siraj-ud-daula prohibited the English from fortifying** their factories at Calcutta, which led to the **Battle of Plassey in 1757**.
- **Mir Qasim granted Zamindari of Burdman, Midnapore and Chittagong to the British**.
- **Mir Jafar granted the right to free trade** in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa and the Zamindar of 24 Parganas to the British. He is aka the **Jackal of Clive**.

- **Najm-ud-daula** was the son of Mir Jafar and made **Nawab** British puppet ruler during the period of 'Dual System of Government'.

Black Hole Tragedy (1756)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Siraj-ud-daula sieged Fort William. ● 146 British people were compelled to surrender. ● Stuffed for a night in a room of 18 square feet, with only two windows, and 123 people (Including natives) suffocated to death. ● Clive relieved Calcutta survivors & recovered the city on January 2, 1757 ● An indecisive engagement led to a treaty with Sirāj ud-Daula on February 9, which restored the company's privileges.
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Battle of Plassey (1757)

- **Clive forged a secret alliance** with the traitors of the nawab—**Mir Jafar, Rai Durlabh, Jagat Seth (an influential banker of Bengal) and Omi Chand.**
- On 23 June 1757, the armies of Siraj-ud-Daulah and the EIC met at Plassey.
- Mir Jafar, the Commander in Chief of the Siraj-udDaulah, did not participate in the battle.
- Jagat Seth, the most prosperous banker of Bengal, also refused to help the Siraj-udDaulah
- **Siraj-ud-Daulah was defeated, imprisoned and later killed.**
- **The British made Mir Jafar the Nawab of Bengal.**
- After Plassey, the **English virtually monopolised the trade and commerce of Bengal.**

Battle of Buxar (1764)

- **Mir Qasim tried to free himself** from British control.
- He **dismissed the British officials** and hired European experts to train his army.
- He **abolished all duties on internal trade** and made Indian and British merchants trade on equal terms.
- The **British decided to depose Mir Qasim.**
- **Mir Qasim fled to Awadh** and allied with **Shuja-ud-Daulah**, the Nawab of Awadh and **Shah Alam II, the Mughal Emperor.**
- **Combined armies** that met the British forces at Buxar on 22 October 1764 were **defeated by the English forces under Major Hector Munro.**
- **Mir Jafar was made the nawab.**
- **English were permitted duty-free trade in Bengal**, except for a **duty of 2% on salt.**
- **Treaty of Allahabad** was signed with Shuja-ud-Daula and Shah Alam II

Dual Government in Bengal (1765-72)

- **Robert Clive introduced the dual system of government** in Bengal, i.e., **rule of the two—the Company and the Nawab** in which the **Diwani**, i.e. collecting revenues, and **nizamat**, i.e. Police and judicial functions, **came under the control of the Company.**
- **Nawab** was responsible for **maintaining peace and order**
- **Warren Hastings did away with the dual system in 1772.**

Mysore

Anglo-Mysore Wars

First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nizam + Marathas + English vs Haidar Ali. ● Haider paid the Marathas to turn them neutral and converted the Nizam into his ally against Nawab of Arcot. ● English concluded treaty with Haidar on April 4, 1769—Treaty of Madras. <p>Treaty of Madras</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Haidar Ali was promised the help of the English in case he was attacked by any other power.
Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In 1771, Haidar was attacked by the Marathas and the English failed to come to his aid. ● Haidar Ali accused the English of breaching the Treaty of Madras. ● American war of independence had broken out in which the French were against the English. ● Haidar forged an anti-English alliance with the Marathas and the Nizam. ● English (under Sir Eyre Coote) detached both the Marathas and the Nizam from Haidar's side. ● Haidar lost at Porto Novo in November 1781. <p>Treaty of Mangalore</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Haidar Ali died of cancer and his son, Tipu Sultan carried on the war for one year.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signed the Treaty of Mangalore (March, 1784). • Under which each party gave back the territories it had taken from the other.
Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-92)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1790, Tipu declared war against Travancore for the restoration of his rights. • The English, siding with Travancore, attacked Tipu. • In 1790, Tipu defeated the English under General Meadows. • In 1791, Cornwallis marched to Seringapatam. • With the support of the Marathas and the Nizam, the English attacked Seringapatam. • Tipu lost and signed the Treaty of Seringapatam. <p>Treaty of Seringapatam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nearly half of the Mysorean territory was taken over by the victors. • Baramahal, Dindigul and Malabar went to the English. • Marathas got the regions surrounding the Tungabhadra and its tributaries. • Nizam acquired the areas from Krishna to beyond the Pennar. • A war damage of three crore rupees was also taken from Tipu. • Tipu's two sons were taken as hostages by the English.
Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1798-99)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tipu fulfilled all terms of the Treaty of Seringapatam and released his sons. • In 1796, the Hindu ruler of the Wodeyar dynasty died, and Tipu declared himself sultan. • In 1798, Lord Wellesley succeeded Sir John Shore as the new Governor General, concerned about Tipu's growing friendship with the French. • Wellesley aimed at annihilating Tipu's independence through the system of Subsidiary Alliance. • War began on April 17, 1799, and ended on May 4, 1799, with the fall of Seringapatam. • Tipu was defeated first by English General Stuart and then by General Harris. • The English was again helped by the Marathas and the Nizam. • Tipu died • English throned a boy from earlier Hindu royal family of Mysore as the maharaja and also imposed on him the subsidiary alliance system.

Mysore after Tipu Sultan

- **Wellesley offered the Soonda and Harponelly districts** of Mysore Kingdom to the **Marathas** but later refused.
- The **Nizam was given the districts of Gooty and Gurrampakonda**.
- The **English took possession of Kanara, Wayanad, Coimbatore, Dwaraporam and Seringapatam**.

- The new state of **Mysore was handed over to the old Hindu dynasty** (Wodeyars) under a **minor ruler Krishnaraja III**, who accepted the **subsidiary alliance**.
- In **1831, William Bentinck took control of Mysore on the grounds of misgovernance**.
- In **1881, Lord Ripon restored the kingdom to its ruler**.

Marathas

Anglo-Maratha Wars

First Anglo-Maratha War (1775-82)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raghunath Rao had concluded the treaty of Surat with the English in 1775, agreeing to cede Salsette and Bassein in return for the post of Peshwa. • British Calcutta Council condemned the Treaty of Surat (1775) and sent Colonel Upton to Pune to annul it and make a new treaty (Treaty of Purandar, 1776). • In 1777, Nana Phadnavis violated his treaty by granting the French a port on the west coast. The English retaliated by sending a force towards Pune. • Maratha army was commanded by Mahadji Sindhia (Also known as Mahadji Shinde). • English signed the Treaty of Wadgaon that forced the Bombay government to relinquish all territories acquired by the English since 1775. <p>Treaty of Salbai (1782)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor-General in Bengal rejected the Treaty of Wadgaon and sent a large force under Colonel Goddard. Sindhia proposed a new treaty b/w the Peshwa and the English, and the Treaty of Salbai
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	<p>was signed in May 1782.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The treaty guaranteed peace b/w the two sides for twenty years.
Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803-1805)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peshwa Madhavrao Narayan committed suicide in 1795 and Bajirao II, son of Raghunathrao, became the Peshwa. • On April 1, 1801, the Peshwa brutally murdered the brother of Jaswantrao Holkar, Vithuji. • Bajirao II fled to Bassein, where, on December 31, 1802, he signed a treaty with the English.
Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-19)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pindaris were attached to Maratha armies as mercenaries could not get regular employment when Marathas became weak. • They started plundering neighbouring territories, including those of the Company. • The English charged the Marathas with giving shelter to the Pindaris. • A repentant Bajirao II in 1817 rallied against the English. • The Peshwa attacked the British Residency at Poona, and Appa Sahib of Nagpur attacked Nagpur. • The English, striking back vigorously, succeeded in not allowing the Peshwa to exert his authority again on the Maratha confederacy. • The Peshwa was defeated at Khirki, Bhonsle at Sitabuldi, & Holkar at Mahidpur. • Some important treaties signed were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ June 1817, Treaty of Poona, with Peshwa. ○ November 1817, Treaty of Gwalior, with Sindhia. ○ January 1818, Treaty of Mandsaur, with Holkar • Peshwa was exiled to North India and territories were taken over by British

Punjab

Maharaja Ranjit Singh

- Son of **Mahan Singh**, the leader of the **Sukarchakiya misl.**
- Maharaja Ranjit Singh **founded the Sikh Kingdom and became the Maharaja despite the monarchy not being sanctioned** by the Sikh religion.
- **Sikhs were temporarily united** into a state which ruled from **Kashmir in the north to Sindh in the south and Afghanistan in the north-west to Haryana in the east.**

Treaty of Amritsar (1809)

- Ranjit Singh offered to accept **Metcalf's proposal** of an **offensive and defensive alliance** on the condition

that the **English would remain neutral in case of a Sikh-Afghan war** However, the **negotiations failed.**

- **To avoid Napoleonic danger**, the English became more assertive, and **Ranjit Singh signed the Treaty of Amritsar** (April 25, 1809).
- Ranjit Singh's ambition to extend his rule over the entire Sikh nation was shattered by **accepting the river Sutlej as the boundary line for his dominions** and the Company's.
- In June 1838, Ranjit Singh was compelled by political compulsions to **sign the Tripartite Treaty with the English**; however **he refused to give passage to the British army** through his territories **to attack Dost Mohammad, the Afghan Amir.**
- Ranjit Singh died in June 1839 and with his death the process of the decline of his empire began.

Anglo-Sikh Wars

First Anglo-Sikh War (1845-46)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Anglo-Sikh war was attributed to the action of the Sikh army crossing the River Sutlej on December 11, 1845. • English saw that step as an aggressive manoeuvre and declared war. • War began in December 1845 under the Sikh commander Lal Singh. • But the treachery of Lal Singh and Teja Singh caused five successive defeats to the Sikhs at Mudki (December 18, 1845), Ferozeshah (December 21-22, 1845), Buddelwal, Aliwal (January 28, 1846), and at Sobraon (February 10, 1846). • Lahore fell to the British forces on February 20, 1846. <p>Treaty of Lahore (March 8, 1846)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >1 crore of rupees was to be given to the English. • Jalandhar Doab (b/w Beas and Sutlej) was annexed to EIC's dominions. • A British resident was to be established at Lahore under Henry Lawrence. • The strength of the Sikh army was reduced. • Daleep Singh was recognised as the ruler under Rani Jindan as regent and Lal Singh as wazir.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kashmir, including Jammu was sold to Gulab Singh as Sikh didn't pay the complete war indemnity. ● A separate treaty formalised the transfer of Kashmir to Gulab Singh on March 16, 1846. <p>Treaty of Bhairowal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In December, 1846, the Treaty of Bhairowal was signed. ● Rani Jindan was removed as regent and a council of regency for Punjab was set up. ● The council was presided over by the English Resident, Henry Lawrence.
Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-49)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inhuman treatment meted out to Rani Jindan, who was sent to Benares as a pensioner, added to the resentment of the Sikhs. ● Mulraj, the governor of Multan, revolted and murdered two English officers. ● Sher Singh joined Mulraj, leading to a mass uprising in Multan. ● Lord Dalhousie fought three important battles before the final annexation of Punjab. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Battle of Ramnagar, led by Sir Hugh Gough, the commander-in-chief of the Company. ○ Battle of Chillianwala, January, 1849. ○ Battle of Gujarat, February 21, 1849; the Sikh army surrendered at Rawalpindi, and their Afghan allies were chased out of India. (Gujarat is a small town on the banks of River Jhelum.)

British Policies of Expansion

1. Policy of Ring Fence

- **Warren Hastings followed a policy** to create **buffer zones** to defend the Company's frontiers.
- It was the **policy of defence** of their neighbours' frontiers for safeguarding their territories.
- The states brought under the ring-fence system were **assured of military assistance against external aggression**—but at their own expense.
- These allies were **required to maintain subsidiary forces** which were to be organised, equipped and commanded by the officers of the Company.

2. Policy of Subsidiary Alliance

- **Introduced by:** The subsidiary alliance system was used by **Lord Wellesley**.
- **Subsidiary alliance system:** Under the system, the allying Indian state rulers were compelled to accept the **permanent stationing of a British force** within his territory and to **pay a subsidy for its maintenance**.
- **Indian rulers could not employ any European in their service** without the prior approval of the British. **Nor could negotiate with any other Indian ruler** without the consultation of the governor-general.
- In return, the **British would defend the ruler** from his enemies and adopt a **policy of non-interference** in the internal matters of the allied state.

● Indian princes and States which Accepted Alliance

- Nizam of Hyderabad (September 1798 and 1800)
- Ruler of Mysore (1799)
- The ruler of Tanjore (October 1799)
- Nawab of Awadh (November 1801)
- Peshwa (December 1801)
- Bhonsle Raja of Berar (December 1803)
- Sindhia (February 1804)
- Rajput states of Jodhpur, Jaipur, Macheri, Bundi and the ruler of Bharatpur (1818).
- Holkars (1818).

3. Doctrine of Lapse

- Doctrine of Lapse was introduced **by Lord Dalhousie**
- **The doctrine stated that the adopted son could be the heir to his foster father's private property, but not the state.**
- **States Annexed under Doctrine of Lapse**
 - Satara (1848)
 - Jaitpur and Sambalpur (1849)
 - Bhagat (1850)
 - Udaipur (1852)
 - Jhansi (1853)
 - Nagpur (1854)
 - Tore and Arcot (1855)

2 CHAPTER

Revolt of 1857

Causes of Revolt of 1857

- The **British expansion policy** through the Doctrine of Lapse and direct annexation.
- **1849:** Dalhousie announced that the **successor of Bahadur Shah II would have to leave the Red Fort.**
- **Rani Lakshmi Bai's adopted son was not permitted to sit on the throne** of Jhansi.
- **Annexation of Awadh by Lord Dalhousie on the pretext of maladministration left thousands of nobles, officials, retainers, and soldiers jobless.**
 - This measure **converted Awadh, a loyal state, into a hotbed of discontent and intrigue.**
- **The sepoys also had religious or caste grievances of their own.** The Indians of those days were very strict in observing caste rules, etc.
- **The episode of greased cartridges was a big enough issue to start the rebellion** on its own.
- **Cartridges of the new Enfield rifle had a greased paper cover whose end had to be bitten off-before the cartridge was loaded into the rifle.**
- **The grease was in some instances made of beef and pig fat.**
- **This completely enraged the Hindu and Muslim sepoys.**

Regional Leaders during the 1857 Revolt

Leader Name	Place of Revolt	Role Played in 1857 Revolt
Bakht Khan	Bareilly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bakht Khan: Led the revolt of the soldiers at Bareilly, arrived in Delhi on 3rd July, 1857. • Bakht Khan exercised real authority and he formed a Court of soldiers composed of both Hindu and Muslim rebels.
Nana Saheb and Tantya Tope	Kanpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nana Saheb, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II with the help of Tantya Tope. • They expelled the British from Kanpur and declared Nana Saheb as Peshwa, who acknowledged Bahadur Shah as the Emperor of India. • Tatya Tope was the great fighter who helped Rani Laxmi Bai to capture Gwalior. A friend betrayed Tatya Tope and he was imprisoned and later hanged in Shivpuri. • Nana Saheb was believed to have escaped to Nepal by 1859.
Begum Hazrat Mahal	Lucknow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begum of Awadh provided the leadership and proclaimed her son, Birjis Kadr, as the Nawab of Awadh. • During the revolt she worked with Nana Saheb, Tantya Tope, etc. against the Britishers. • She fought as long as she could and finally found asylum in Nepal, where she died in 1879.
Rani Lakshmi Bai	Jhansi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She was against the Policy of Doctrine of Lapse and fought for her adopted son to the throne of Jhansi. • March 1858: British forces attacked Jhansi; Laxmibai escaped from the fort with her son. • She fled to Kalpi, where she joined Tatya Tope. • Together, they captured Gwalior. But the British gained the upper hand yet again. • June 17, 1858: During the fighting at Kotah-ki-Serai, five miles southeast of Gwalior, the Rani, dressed in male attire, was shot at and fell from her horse and died.
Kunwar Singh	Arrah, Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most representative and outstanding leader of Arrah, Bihar. • Under his leadership the military and civil rebellion were so completely fused that the British dreaded him most. • March 1858: Kunwar Singh occupied Azamgarh. Pursued by Brigadier Douglas, he retreated towards his home arrah. • 23rd April 1858: He fought bravely and drove away the British Army. But due to injuries encountered in a fight he soon died on 26 April 1858.
Shah Mal	Baghat, Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organised the headmen and peasants of 84 villages (referred as chaurasi desh), marching at night from village to village, urging people to rebel against the British hegemony. • He established a "hall of justice", resolving disputes and dispensing judgments. • July 1858; Shah Mal was killed by an English officer, Dunlap.

British Army Officials Associated with Revolt

General John Nicholson	Captured Delhi on 20th September 1857 (Nicholson died soon due to a mortal wound received during the fighting).
Major Hudson	Killed Bahadur Shah's sons and grandsons in Delhi.
Sir Hugh Wheeler	Defense against Nana Sahib's forces till 26th June 1857. British forces surrendered on 27th on the promise of safe conduct to Allahabad.
General Neil	Recaptured Banaras and Allahabad in June 1857. At Kanpur, he killed Indians as revenge against the killing of English by Nana Sahib's forces. Died at Lucknow while fighting against the rebels.
Sir Colin Campbell	Final recovery of Kanpur on 6th December, 1857. Final reoccupation of Lucknow on 21 st March, 1858. Recapture of Bareilly on 5th May, 1858.
Henry Lawrence	Chief Commissioner of Awadh. Who died during the seizure of British residency by rebels at Lucknow on 2nd July, 1857.
Major General Havelock	Defeated the rebels (Nana Sahib's force) on 17th July, 1857. Died at Lucknow in December 1857.
William Taylor and Eye	Suppressed the revolt at Arrah in August 1857.
Hugh Rose	Suppressed the revolt at Jhansi and recaptured Gwalior on 20th June, 1858. The whole of Central India and Bundelkhand was brought under British control by him.
Colonel Ocell	Captured Banaras



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3

CHAPTER

Moderate Phase of Indian National Congress

Political Associations before the Indian National Congress

Organisation	Founder/s	Objectives
Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha 1836	Associates of Raja Rammohan Roy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liberty of Press Indianization of Services Codification of law
Zamindari Association 1838	Dwarkanath Tagore	Safeguarding the interests of landlords
British India Society 1839	William Adams	To draw attention to the despotic character of the Company's administration.
Bengal British India Society 1843	George Thomas	Collection and dissemination of information about the condition of people under the colonial rule
British India Association 1851	Radha Kant Deb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguarding class interests Sending petitions to the Government formed by merging of Landholders' Society and the Bengal British India Society.
Bombay Association 1852	Jagannath Shankar Seth	Ensured representation of Indians in Councils
East India Association 1866	Dadabhai Naroji	Influence public opinion in England regarding India
Poona Sarvajanik Sabha 1867	Mahadev Govind Ranade	Served as a bridge b/w the Government and the People
Indian League 1875	Sisir Kumar Ghosh	Political education
Indian Association (also called Indian Association of Calcutta) 1876	Surendranath Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centre of leading representatives of the educated community of Bengal. Protested against reducing the age limit in 1877 for candidates of the Indian Civil Service examination. Demanded simultaneous holding of civil service examinations in England and India and Indianization of higher administrative posts. Merged with Indian National Congress in 1886
Madras Mahajan Sabha 1884	M. Veeraraghavachary and B. Subramania	Coordinate the activities of local associations
Bombay Presidency Association 1885	Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozeshah Mehta and K.T. Telang	Unite Indian Masses against reactionary policies of Lytton

Establishment of Indian National Congress

- Hume witnessed the plight faced by Indians and wanted to establish a political platform from where the grievances of Indians could be raised in front of the Government.

Aims and Objectives of the Congress

- Promote the feeling of unity and national consciousness among the masses.
- Politically educate the people about their rights.

- Found a democratic & nationalist movement.
- Present demands to the Government aiming to unify the people of India
- Provide a political platform to leaders from different parts of the country
- To develop and propagate the anti-colonial ideology
- Develop a feeling of national unity among Indians irrespective of religion, caste or province.

Important Sessions of INC

Year	Location	President	Importance
1885	Bombay	W C Bonnerjee	1st session attended by 72 delegates
1886	Calcutta	Dadabhai Naoroji	National Congress and National Conference

1887	Madras	Syed Badruddin Tyabji	Appeal made to Muslims to join hands with other national leaders
1888	Allahabad	George Yule	First English president
1896	Calcutta	Rahimtullah M. Sayani	National song 'Vande Mataram' sung for the first time
1905	Benares	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	Expressed resentment against the partition of Bengal
1906	Calcutta	Dadabhai Naoroji	The word 'Swaraj' was mentioned for the first time
1907	Surat	Rash Behari Ghosh	Party splits into extremists and moderates
1908	Madras	Rash Behari Ghosh	Previous session continued
1909	Lahore	Madan Mohan Malaviya	Indian Councils Act, 1909
1910	Allahabad	Sir William Wedderburn	–
1911	Calcutta	Bishan Narayan Dhar	'Jana Gana Mana' sung for the first time
1916	Lucknow	Ambica Charan Mazumdar	Lucknow Pact – joint session with the Muslim League
1917	Calcutta	Annie Besant (1847 – 1933)	First woman president of the INC
1918	Bombay And Delhi	Syed Hasan Imam (Bombay) and Madan Mohan Malaviya (Delhi)	Two sessions were held. First in Bombay in August/September Second in Delhi in December
1919	Amritsar	Motilal Nehru	Jallianwala Bagh massacre strongly condemned
1925	Kanpur	Sarojini Naidu (1879 – 1949)	First Indian woman president
1928	Calcutta	Motilal Nehru	All India Youth Congress formed
1929	Lahore	Jawaharlal Nehru	Resolution for 'Poorna Swaraj.' Civil Disobedience movement for complete independence to be launched, 26 January to be observed as 'Independence Day'.
1930	No Session	–	–
1931	Karachi	Vallabhbhai Patel	Resolution on fundamental rights and national economic progress. Gandhi-Irwin pact endorsed. Gandhi nominated to represent INC in the second-round table conference
1936	Faizpur	Jawaharlal Nehru	First rural session/first session to be held in a village
1938	Haripura	Subhas Chandra Bose	National planning committee set up under Nehru
1939	Tripuri	Subhas Chandra Bose	Bose was elected but had to resign since Gandhi supported Pattabhi Sitaramayya. Instead, Rajendra Prasad was appointed
1941-45	–	–	No session because of arrest
1946	Meerut	Acharya Kripalani	Last session before independence
1948	Jaipur	Pattabhi Sitaramayya	First session after independence
1950	Nashik	Purushottam Das Tandon	Resigned in 1951; Nehru became President

Moderate Phase (1885-1905)

- **Leaders:** Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozshah Mehta, D.E. Wacha, W.C. Bonnerjea, S.N. Banerjea, Pherozshah Mehta.
- They **believed in constitutional agitation** within the confines of the law.

Economic Critique of British Imperialism

- Presented by **Dadabhai Naoroji, R.C. Dutt, Dinshaw Wacha and others.**
 - **Dadabhai Naoroji:** Poverty and Unbritish rule in India.
 - **R C Dutt:** The economic History of India.
 - Put forward the “**drain theory**” to explain the British exploitation of India.
- They **opposed the transformation of a self-sufficient Indian economy into a colonial economy** and the subordination of the Indian economy to the British.

Constitutional Reforms

- **Moderates demanded increased participation of Indians in the decision making** process by expanding and reforming the Legislative Councils.
- **Indian Councils Act in 1892** was **severely criticised** at Congress sessions as it did **not confer much power** on Indians especially in financial matters and the final decision rested with the British.
 - **demanded-** a majority of elected Indians, and greater control over the budget, i.e., the power to vote upon and amend the budget. Raised the slogan— “**No taxation without representation**”.
- **Demands of dominion status for India** on the lines of self-governing colonies of Canada and Australia by leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji (1904), Gopal Krishna Gokhale (1905) and Lokmanya Tilak (1906).

4

CHAPTER

Extremist Phase (1905-1909)

Partition of Bengal

- **1903:** The British government decided to partition Bengal.
- **Rationale was to have two provinces:** Bengal comprising Western Bengal and the provinces of Bihar and Orissa, and Eastern Bengal and Assam.
 - **Calcutta: Capital of Bengal.**
 - **Dacca: Capital of Eastern Bengal.**
- The administrative reason behind the partition given by Curzon.

Anti-Partition Movement

- **1903-1905:** Leaders like Surendranath Banerjee, K.K. Mitra and Prithwishchandra Ray led the anti-partition movement.
- **July 1905:** The government announced the partition of Bengal, ignoring the pleas of the moderate leaders.
- **August 7, 1905:** The formal proclamation of the Swadeshi Movement with the passage of the Boycott Resolution.
- **On October 16, 1905,** The partition formally came into force.
- The day was observed as a day of mourning throughout Bengal.
 - People took out processions and walked barefoot singing Bande Mataram (the theme song of the movement).
- 'Amar Sonar Bangla', composed by Rabindranath Tagore was sung by crowds while marching on the streets.
- Movement also spread to other parts of the country- in Poona and Mumbai under Tilak, in Punjab under Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh, in Delhi under Syed Haider Raza, and in Madras under Chidambaram Pillai.
- Congress session 1905 (Benares): Presided over by Gopal Krishna Gokhale, resolved to support the proposal of Swadeshi and Boycott movements.

Swadeshi and Boycott Movement

- **Aim:** To promote indigenous industries by boycotting the use of British goods.
- **Boycott:** Included boycott and public burning of foreign cloth, foreign-made salt or sugar, refusal by priests to ritualise marriages involving the exchange of foreign goods, refusal by washermen to wash foreign clothes. People also boycotted British schools and colleges.

- To mobilize the masses, public meetings and processions were organized.
- Committees were set up to mobilize the masses like the Swadesh Bandhab Samiti of Ashwini Kumar Dutta (in Barisal).
- Leaders popularized the idea of the celebration of traditional festivals as a means to reach out to the masses for spreading political messages.
 - Eg: Tilak's Ganpati and Shivaji festival
- Swadeshi enterprises were set up like textile mills, soap and match factories, tanneries, banks, insurance companies, shops, etc.
- The Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company at Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu set up by V.O. Chidambaram Pillai presented a challenge to the British India Steam Navigation Company.
- **21st October 1905:** The Painters Union was formed in Calcutta.
- Nandalal Bose received first scholarship offered by the Indian Society of Oriental Art, founded in 1907.
- The Bengal National College, inspired by Tagore's Shantiniketan, was set up.
- **August 15, 1906:** The National Council of Education was established.
- **1906:** Aurobindo formulated the National Education Policy, focusing on vernacular education.
- A Bengal Institute of Technology was set up to advance technical education and funds were raised to send students to Japan for advanced learning.

Annulment of Partition

- **1911:** The partition of Bengal was annulled.
- Muslim political elite felt unhappy with the decisions of annulment of partition.
- The capital of India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi in 1911 to appease the Muslims but the Muslims were not pleased.
- Later, Bihar and Orissa were taken out of Bengal, and Assam was made a separate province.

All India Muslim league

- **Founded:** 31st December, 1906 at Dacca (Dhaka).
 - By Nawab Khwaja Salimullah with Agha Khan as its President along with Nawab Mohsin-ul-mulk.
- **1907:** First annual session (Karachi).
- **1908:** The second Session (Amritsar).
- **1913:** M.A.Jinnah joined the League (Lucknow)
- **1924:** M. A. Jinnah presided over the session (Lahore).

Objectives

- Promote political rights and interests of the Muslim Population in India
- Maintain loyalty to the British Government (supported the partition of Bengal)
- Demand separate electorates for the Muslim community (1909 Morley-Minto reforms)
- Not to support any critique of imperialism.
- The Ahrar Movement (1906-12) founded by few Muslim militant nationalists like Hasan Imam, Mazhar-ul-Haq, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad protested against the Muslim League.

Surat Split of the INC (1907)

- Benares session 1905: Congress split b/w the two factions.
- Calcutta session 1906: Congress declared 'swaraj or self-government' as the goal of the Congress.
- The Extremists wanted to hold the 1907 session at Nagpur (Central Provinces) with Tilak or Lajpat Rai as the president.

- While the Moderates wanted the session at Surat with Rash Bihari Bose as the President.
- Result: session was held at Surat under the presidency of Rash Bihari Bose as both sides adopted rigid positions, leaving no room for compromise.
- The Extremists left the Congress

Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909 / Indian Councils Act of 1909

- Introduced by: Viceroy, Lord Minto, and the Secretary of State for India, John Morley.

Provisions

- Introduced system of elections for the non-official membership of the councils in India.
- Indians were given a chance to participate in the election of various legislative councils, though based on class and community.
- System of separate electorates for Hindus and Muslims.
- An Indian member, Satyendra Sinha was included within Viceroy's Executive Council.

Revolutionary activities

Anushilan Samiti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The First Revolutionary Organization of Bengal. ● Founded by Pramathanath Mitra in 1902. ● Associates: Jatindranath Banerjee (Bhagha Jatin), Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Sri Aurobindo, Chittaranjan Das (Deshbandu), Bhupendranath Dutta, and others. ● 1906: A political Weekly Yugantar was started by Barindra Kumar Ghosh and Bhupendranath Dutta. ● 1907: Yugantar group tried to kill a very unpopular British official, Sir Fuller. ● 1907: An attempt was made to derail the train on which the lieutenant-governor of Bengal, Sri Andrew Fraser, was traveling. ● April 1908: Prafulla Chaki and Khudiram Bose tried to kill Kingsford, a judge. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prafulla Chaki shot himself while Khudiram Bose was tried and hanged. ● 1908: Barrah dacoity by Pulin Das to raise funds for revolutionary activities.
Alipore conspiracy case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1908: The trial of the members of the Anushilan Samiti and the conspiracy to kill the Magistrate Douglas Kingsford, came to be called the Alipore conspiracy case or the Manicktolla bomb conspiracy, or Muraripukur conspiracy. ● Barindra Ghosh was charged with conspiracy. ● Aurobindo, defended by Chittranjan Das, was acquitted of all charges. ● Aurobindo retired from active politics and set up an ashram at Pondicherry.
Jugantor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Formed Under Jatindranath Mukherjee or Bagha Jatin ● The party with the help of Rashbehari Bose aimed to bring about an all-India insurrection during the First World War. ● It arranged to import German arms and ammunition through Indian sympathizers and revolutionaries settled abroad, which has been called the 'German Plot' or the 'Zimmerman Plan'. ● Unfortunately, the plan was leaked by traitors, and Jatin and his associates were held by the police. Jatin Mukherjee was shot and died in September 1915.
Delhi Conspiracy trial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rashbehari Bose and Sachin Sanyal staged a bomb attack on Viceroy Hardinge in December 1912. ● Basant Kumar Biswas, Amir Chand, and Avadh Behari were convicted and executed. ● Rashbehari Bose disguised himself and evaded arrest.
Ramosi Peasant Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Founded by Vasudev Balwant Phadke in 1879. ● It aimed to free country from the British by instigating revolt by disrupting communication lines.
Abhinav	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Founded by V.D.Savarkar in 1904 by merging it with Mitra Mela (a secret society founded by

Bharat	<p>Savarkar and his brother in 1899).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1909: A.M.T. Jackson, the Collector of Nashik, killed by Anant Lakshman Kanhere, a member of Abhinav Bharat, this act came to be known as Kolhapur Bomb Case. ● Savarkar was sentenced to life imprisonment and all his property were forfeited.
Individual Attempts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tilak during the 1890s promoted the spirit of militant nationalism through Ganapati and Shivaji festivals and his journals Kesari and Mahratta. ● 1897: The Chapekar brothers, Damodar and Balkrishna assassinated the Plague Commissioner of Poona, Rand, and Lt. Ayerst.

Revolutionary activities abroad

- **India House (India Home Rule Society):** By **Shyamji Krishnavarma in London in 1905.** It brought out a journal called, **The Indian Sociologist.**
- **Madanlal Dhingra from India House** assassinated Curzon-Wyllie in London in 1909.
- **Indian Independence Committee:** Founded by Virendranath Chattopadhyay, Bhupendranath Dutta, Lala Hardayal, and others with the help of the German foreign office under **'Zimmerman Plan'** with headquarters in Berlin, Germany.
- **Indian National Party** by **Champak Raman Pillai** with headquarters in Germany.
- **Indian Independence League** by **Taraknath Das** in California, USA, in 1907.
- **Madam Bhikaji Cama**, a Parsi revolutionary, was the **first Indian to unfurl India's flag** (a tricolour of red, green, and yellow depicting the **slogan Vande Mataram**) at the International Socialist Conference in Stuttgart, Germany on 22 August 1907.

Ghadar Party

- A revolutionary party was formed in 1913 with headquarters in **San Francisco, USA.**
- **Founded by: Sohan Singh Bhakna.** Earlier k/a the **"Pacific Coast Hindustan Association".**
- **1914: Komagata Maru incident and outbreak of the First World War,** gave a push to the movement.
- **"The Ghadar" was published** in four languages- Hindi, English, Urdu, and Gurmukhi.

Home Rule League Movement

- **Prominent leaders** like Tilak, Annie Besant, G.S. Khaparde, Sir S. Subramania Iyer, Joseph Baptista, and M. A. Jinnah **decided that it was necessary to have a political organization to lead the national movement and that could work throughout the year.**

Home Rule League under Tilak

- **Founded:** April 1916 by **Tilak at Bombay Provincial Conference (Belgaum).**
- **Headquarters:** Poona

- **Areas of operation: Maharashtra (excluding Bombay city), Karnataka, Central Provinces, and Berar.**
- Tilak gave his famous slogan: **"Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it".**

Home Rule League under Besant

- **1916:** Annie Besant founded her **All-India Home Rule League at Adyar in Madras.**
- **Arundale (Organizing secretary), B.W. Wadia and C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar** were associated with the League

Objectives

- Achieve **self-government in India.**
- Promote **political education** and discussion to set up agitation for self-government.
- **Revive political activity in India** while maintaining the principles of the Congress Party.

Lucknow Pact

- **League agreed to present joint constitutional demands** with the Congress to the government
- **Congress accepted the Muslim League's position on separate electorates** which would continue till any one community demanded joint electorates.
- **Lucknow pact:** Signed "with the efforts of Tilak and Jinnah. Congress accepted the principle of separate electorates.

Montagu's Statement of August 1917

- **Edwin Samuel Montagu, made a statement on August 20,1917,** in the British House of Commons, known as **August Declaration of 1917.**
- **Defined the goal of British policies in India.**
- **'Responsible Government':** rulers must be answerable to the elected representatives
- **Detailed report on Indian Constitutional Reforms** was prepared.
- **Report became the basis of the Government of India Act 1919.**
- **Montagu declaration,** again after a gap of more than half a century of Queen Victoria's proclamation 1858, was called the **"Magna Carta of India "**.

5 CHAPTER

The Mass Movement: Gandhian Era (1917-1925)

- **Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi:** Born on 2nd October 1869, in Porbandar, Gujarat.
- **Study:** Law in London and went to Natal in South Africa to work in a law firm in 1894.
- **South Africa:** His ideologies developed and changed when he faced racial discrimination just like other fellows Indians and Africans at the hands of Europeans or the whites.
- **Pietermaritzburg station incident (June 7, 1893)** - during his visit to Pretoria, despite having a first-class ticket, Gandhi was asked to move to a third-class compartment because of his race. On his refusal to comply, he was thrown out of the train at Pietermaritzburg station.
- The train incident left Gandhiji shocked and angered at the racial treatment accorded Asians and Africans.
- He decided to stay in South Africa to organize the Indian workers to enable them to fight for their rights.
- **Jan. 1915:** He returned to India.
- Upon his return, he had earned the reputation of a leading activist, theorist, and community leader.
- On the advice of his political guru, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, he decided to tour the country to oversee the condition of the masses and not to get politically involved in any matter for at least one year.
- Gandhi was not in favor of Home Rule agitation as Britain was in the middle of a war.
- He advocated for a non-violent satyagraha to meet nationalist aims.
- **1917-1918:** He was involved in three struggles—in Champaran, Ahmedabad, and Kheda.

Champaran Satyagraha (1917)

- Gandhiji Ji's first Civil Disobedience in India.
- The European planters forced the peasants of Champaran (Bihar) to grow indigo on 3/20 part of their land (called tinkathia system) and sell that produce of indigo at a fixed price determined by the planters.
- Rajkumar Shukla, a local man, invited Gandhi to look into the problems of the farmers of Champaran.
- Gandhiji along with Rajendra Prasad, Mazharul-Haq, Mahadeo Desai, Narhari Parekh, and J.B. Kripalani reached Champaran to probe into the matter.
- The government appointed a committee to go into the matter and Gandhiji was a member.

- Gandhi convinced authorities that the tinkathia system should be abolished and the peasants should be compensated for the illegal dues extracted from them (only 25% to be compensated).
- Gandhiji won the first battle of civil disobedience in India.
- **Other leaders:** Brajkishore Prasad, Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Ram Navami Prasad, and Shambhusharan Varma.

Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918)

- First Hunger Strike of Gandhiji in India.
- **March 1918:** Gandhi took up the cause of workers of the cotton mill of Ahmedabad over the issue of discontinuation of the plague bonus.
 - **Mill owners:** To discontinue the bonus
 - **Workers:** Demanded a rise of 50% in their wages to keep up with the wartime inflation caused by Britain's involvement in the First World War.
- **Result:** The mill owners agreed to a 20% wage hike. The workers went on strike.
- The workers rushed to Anusuya Sarabhai for help. She was a social worker who was also the sister of Ambalal Sarabhai, one of the mill owners and the president of the Ahmedabad Mill Owners Association.
- Anusuya Behn asked Gandhiji to intervene in the matter as he was respected equally by the mill owners and workers
- Gandhiji asked workers to follow the strategy of non-violence while on strike.
- Gandhiji himself undertook a fast unto death (his first) to strengthen the workers' resolve.
- On the fourth day of the strike, the tribunal gave its decision awarding the workers a 35% wage hike.

Kheda Satyagraha (1918)

- First Non-Cooperation of Gandhiji in India.
- Due to drought and subsequent crop failure in 1918, the peasants of the Kheda district in Gujarat were demanding a suspension of revenue tax.
- According to the Revenue Code, if the yield was <one-fourth of the normal production, the farmers were entitled to remission.
- The Government refused the peasant's demand
- Government demanded full collection of tax or else the property of the farmers would be seized.

- **Gandhiji supported the peasants** on this issue and asked the farmers not to pay the taxes.
- The **non-cooperation was led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel** along with Narahari Parikh, Mohanlal Pandya, and Ravi Shankar Vyas, who toured the villages, organized the villagers, and **provided them with political leadership**.
- Finally, the government agreed with the farmers and was ready to **recover tax only from those peasants who could afford to pay**.

Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and Government of India Act, 1919

- Introduced **dyarchy** in the provinces.
- **Governor to be the executive head**.
- **Subjects** were divided into **two lists**: 'reserved' and 'transferred' subjects.
 - **Reserved subjects**: Administered by the **governor** through his executive council
 - **Transferred subjects**: Administered by **ministers nominated** from among the **elected members of the legislative council**.
- The **chief executive authority was the governor-general**.
- The **viceroys executive council had eight members (3 Indians)**.
- In the **provinces, the reserved subjects** were under the control of the **governor-general**.
- The **governor-general** had the power to **restore cuts in grants**, certify bills rejected by the central legislature, and issue ordinances.
- **Introduced bicameral legislature**.
- **Members**:
 - **Lower house or Central Legislative Assembly**: 145 members
 - **Upper house or Council of State**: 60 members.
- The **Council of State** had a **term of 5 years** and had **only male members**.
- The **Central Legislative Assembly** had a **term of 3 years**.
- **Secretary of State for India to be paid out of the British exchequer**.

Rowlatt Act (1919)

- **Government of India Act, 1919**: Led to widespread protests and rallies across India.
- **1919**: The Rowlatt Act was passed officially called the **Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act**.
- The act was recommended by a committee headed by **Sir Sidney Rowlatt**, to investigate the '**seditions conspiracy**' of the Indian people.
- **The act allowed the arrest of Indians without a warrant** on the mere suspicion of treason.

- **There was no court of appeal above that panel**.
- The law of **habeas corpus** was suspended as per this act.
- **Restrictions on freedom of speech and assembly were re-imposed** in India.
- Gandhi called the Rowlatt Act the "**Black Act**" and gave a call for a mass protest at an all-India level.
- **February 1919**: Gandhiji organized a **Satyagraha Sabha** and roped in younger members of Home Rule Leagues and the Pan Islamists.
- **Methods of resistance**: A nationwide hartal (strike) along with fasting and prayer, civil disobedience against specific laws, and courting arrest and imprisonment.
- **April 6, 1919, was fixed as the date to launch the Satyagraha**.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (April 13, 1919)

- **6th April 1919**: Gandhiji was arrested.
- **9th April 1919**: Nationalist leaders, **Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal** were arrested by the British officials.
- **This caused resentment among the Indian protestors and tensions soared high**.
- **Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer**, imposed **martial law**.
- **13 April**: He issued a proclamation **forbidding people from leaving the city without a pass and from organizing demonstrations or processions or assembling in groups of >three**.
- **On April 13 - Baisakhi day**, people, gathered in the **Jallianwala Bagh**
- **Brigadier-General Dyer** arrived on the scene with his men and ordered his troops to **open fire on the unarmed crowd without any warning**.
- In protest, **Rabindranath Tagore** renounced his knighthood
- **Gandhiji gave up** the title of **Kaiser-i-Hind**, bestowed by the British for his work during the **Boer War**.
- **Gandhiji withdrew the movement on April 18, 1919**.
- **Udham Singh**, who bore the name Ram Mohammad Singh Azad, later assassinated **Michael O'Dwyer in London in 1940. Udham Singh was hanged for his deed**.
- **October 14, 1919**: Disorders Inquiry Committee/Hunters commission was formed.
- **Three Indians were among the members of the committee, namely, Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Pandit Jagat Narayan, and Sardar Sahibzada Sultan**.
- **The final report of the Committee unanimously condemned Dyer's actions**.

- The **Indian National Congress** appointed its **non-official committee** under the **leadership of Madan Mohan Malviya**.
 - Its members included **Motilal Nehru, C.R. Das, Abbas Tyabji, M.R. Jayakar, and Gandhiji**. Congress criticized Dyer's act as inhuman.

The Khilafat Movement

- **1919-1922: Khilafat movement and the Non-Cooperation movement** were organized to **oppose British rule in India**.
- The movements **adopted a unified plan of action of non-violence and non-cooperation**.

Khilafat Issue

- The **agitation against Rowlatt Act** brought **different sections of the society together** especially the **Hindus and Muslims**.
- **1919: Launched** to protect the **Ottoman Empire of Turkey**, which had been on the verge of collapse after World War I.
- **After the war, the British dismembered Turkey, and the Khalifa was removed from power**.
- **Muslims all over the world demanded that Khalifa should retain control** over Muslim sacred places, and be left with sufficient territories after territorial arrangements.
- **A Khilafat Committee: under leadership of the Ali brothers** (Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali), Maulana Azad, Ajmal Khan, and Hasrat Mohani in early 1919.

Development of the Khilafat-Non-cooperation Programme

- **1919: Call to boycott British Goods** at the **All India Khilafat Conference held in Delhi**.
- **Gandhi ji, as the president of the All India Khilafat Committee**, saw this as an opportunity **to bring together Hindus and Muslims against the British**.
- **M.A.Jinaah opposed the Khilafat movement** as it would mix religion and politics, even though the Muslim League was in favor of the movement.

Non-Cooperation Khilafat Movement

- **February 1920: A joint Hindu-Muslim deputation** was sent to the viceroy on the issue of Khilafat.
- **Gandhiji announced that he would soon lead a movement of non-cooperation in case of failure of a peace treaty in satisfying the Indian Muslims**.
- **May 1920: The Treaty of Sevres was signed** which completely dismembered Turkey.

- **June 1920: Gandhiji was asked to lead a program of the boycott** of schools, colleges, and law courts at an **all-party conference in Allahabad**.
- **August 31, 1920: The non-cooperation movement was formally launched** by the Khilafat committee. (Tilak breathed his last on August 1, 1920.)
- **September 1920: At a special session of the Congress in Calcutta, Gandhiji launched the non-violent, non-cooperation movement**. It was **approved by Congress**.
- **December 1920: Nagpur session** of the Indian National Congress endorsed the program of non-cooperation
- **Gandhiji along with Ali's brothers undertook a nationwide tour**.
- **Thousands of students left government schools and colleges**.
- **Jamia Millia Islamia was established in 1920 at Aligarh, Kashi Vidyapeeth in 1921 along with Gujarat Vidyapeeth and Bihar Vidyapeeth**.
- **Many lawyers like Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, C.R. Das etc gave up their practices**.
- **The Tilak Swaraj Fund was established** to finance the movement and it was oversubscribed, and one crore rupees were collected.
- **Congress volunteer corps were established**.
- **July 1921: Ali brothers asked Muslims to resign from the Army** calling it irreligious.
- **Gandhiji supported the call and a similar resolution was passed** by the Congress committees. The **Ali brothers were arrested for this**.

Chauri Chaura Incident

- **February 5, 1922: The police beat up the leader of a group of volunteers campaigning** against liquor sales and high food prices and then opened fire on a Congress procession of 3000 peasants at **Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh**.
- **To avenge this, the agitated crowd torched the police station with policemen inside** who had taken shelter there, killing 22 policemen.
- **Gandhi, on witnessing the violent trend of the movement, immediately announced the withdrawal of the non-cooperation movement**.
- **C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru, Subhash Bose, Jawaharlal Nehru did not support the suspension** of the movement.
- In March 1922, **Gandhiji was arrested and sentenced to six years in jail**.